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460. ——— Bibliographia da lingua tupi ou guarani tambem chamada lingua geral do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia nacional, 1880.
1 p. l., 81 p. 27½ cm.
"Extr. do vol. VIII dos Annaes da Bibliotheca nacional do Rio de Janeiro".
461. Vasconcellos Galvão, Sebastião de. Diccionario chorographico, historico e estatistico de Pernambuco. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa nacional, 1908-10.
v. 1-2. 27 cm.
Letters A-P. Useful for biographical information.
462. Verissimo de Mattos, José. Estudos de literatura brasileira. Rio de Janeiro [etc.] H. Garnier, 1901-07.
6 v. 18½ cm.
463. Weller, Émile. Les pseudonymes portugais et brésiliens; supplément à l'Index pseudonymorum.
(In *Le Bibliophile belge*. Bruxelles, 1871. 23 cm. 6. année, p. 183-192.)
209 pseudonyms.
464. Werneck, Eugenio. Anthologia brasileira; collectanea em prósa e verso de escriptores nacoes ... 5. ed. Petropolis, Officinas graphicas das "Vozes de Petropolis," 1914.
625, [1], xiii p. illus. (ports.) 19 cm.
"166 autores: 140 excerptos em prosa; 148 excerptos em verso; 50 retratos".

C. K. JONES.

(*To be continued*)

CUBAN AUTHORS AND THINKERS

The best works on the bibliography of Cuba are those of Antonio Bachiller y Morales, Arturo de Carriarte, Domingo Figuerola y Cadedá, and Carlos M. Trelles, this last named the most diligent of them all. It has been the task of these men to show in a scientifically ordered manner how the fair island that fascinated Columbus has been an intellectual power in the New World, both as regard quantity and quality. Its geographical position justifies its rank as an intellectual center, and as a point where the thought currents of the world conjoin and redistribute themselves.

Cuba is the homeland of José Antonio Saco, a great thinker whose *Historia de la esclavitud* is valued as a fundamental work; of Carlos Finlay, a scientific giant in the field of sanitation, a man best known for his work in the discovery and proof of the mosquito agency in the transmission of yellow fever; of José Martí, a man of many parts, a true representative in the Emersonian sense; of José de la Luz y Caballero, whose

political ideas have been splendidly interpreted. That island is the homeland of jurists such as José A. González Lanuza, José Silverio Jorrín, Cosme de la Torriente and Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante; and humanists like Enrique José Varona, Jesús Castellanos who wrote "La Conjura", Aniceto Valdivia whose pseudonym of "Conde-Kostia" has become a symbol, Arturo de Carricarte, the bibliographer we have already mentioned, and José María Chacón y Calvo. There are native poets as famous as Juan Clemente Zenea, whose martyrdom for the freedom of his country has doubly glorified him, and José Joaquín Palma whose *décimas* were the charm of a whole generation of Spanish Americans. Philologists like Cipriano Muñoz, Fernández García and the lexicographer Dr. Alfredo Zayas; journalists such as the Count Pozos Dulces who initiated a new era in Cuban journalism, Wilfredo Fernández, Manuel Márquez Sterling and Raimundo Cabrera; diplomats of the style of Gonzalo de Quezada; biologists like Aristides Mestre; and music critics like José Marín y Varona: these, too, claim Cuba as their *patria dulcis*.

The most wonderful among Cuban intellectuals was José Martí, a great orator, a blameless, faultless patriot, a great stylist, a great soldier: a man molded after the fashion of those geniuses that made the Italian renaissance a period whose influence is everlasting. His works were collected with filial love by Quezada, in a thirteen volume edition. Among the poets the greatest has been Julián del Casal, a precursor of the Hispanic American *Modernista* movement, whose spirit lives forever in his best known book, *Nieve*. But there have been many other poets: Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, who made admirable translations of Byron's *Hebrew Melodies*; Francisco Sellén, best known for his translation of Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*; and Hernández Catá who did for Poe in the Spanish the service that Baudelaire and Mallarmé performed in the French. Enrique José Varona in his *Nociones de lógica*, *Mirando en torno*, and *Desde mi Belvedere* shines as an artist in prose and as an original belles-lettrist; in the field of history his *Cuba contra España* gives him an importance equal to that gained by Rafael M. Merchán with his *Cuba: justificación de su guerra de independencia*. When the full annals of the Cuban island are written, among the books to be consulted will be those of Eladio Aguirre y Rojas, who sketched many episodes of the time of the revolution of 1868, those of Luis Estévez the author of *Desde el Zanjón hasta Bataire*, those of Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt on the American Occupation; of Fernando Figueredo and Vidal Morales, who studied the lives of the

initiators and first martyrs of the war of freedom; of Serafín Sánchez whose *Héroes humildes* is very valuable; and of all the witnesses of the revolution itself from Martí whom we must mention again and again down to José Miró y Argenter, who has compiled an able biography of Maceo. Nor will the historian fail to consult the work of Enrique Collazo and of the nationalist sociologist Francisco Figueras who has left us a very excellent and instructive book in his *Cuba y su evolución política*; the letters and memoirs of Máximo Gómez, that are so personal and so pathetic; the writings of Rafael M. Labra and Eugenio María de Hostos, this last one of the greatest educators of Hispanic America, a Porto Rican by birth but renowned for his work in Cuba, in Chile, in his native land, and in Santo Domingo where he founded, with the aid of the most intellectual woman of the continent, Salomé Ureña, the first Hispanic American school of advanced studies for women. Lastly the historian will repair to *Lienzos Heroicos* by Manuel de la Cruz, a prose gem, and to *Cuadros viejos, Tradiciones Cubanas*, and *Episodios Cubanos* by Álvaro de la Iglesia.

Among the lesser poetic glories must be mentioned the works of Bonifacio Byrne, whose best volume is *Efigies*; Eulogio Horta whose *Bronces y Rosas* is excellent; the Urbach brothers, authors of *Camafeos* and *Flores de hielo*; Manuel Serafín Pichardo, author of *Ofélicas* (a word this one like that other rare title of Eonchs that another American poet, Chivers, employed, meaning no one knows just what, but something of a seashell, something of a flower); Agustín Acosta, author of *Ala*; and Emilia Bernal, a poetess whose *Alma errante* is a precious volume of poems. Among these poets and these books the anthologist will find his material.

In oratory the leading Cubans are Manuel Sanguily, Rafael Montoro, José María Gálvez, Juan Gualberto Gómez, and Alfredo de Zayas. The leading essayists are Mariano Aramburo y Machado, José de Armas y Cárdenas, Enrique Piñeyro, Fernando Ortíz, Rafael M. Merchán, and Conde-Kostia, the last already mentioned above.

Elsewhere in the world great Cubans have reaped universal laurels. Greatest of these names is that of José María de Heredia, the peerless French sonneteer. Augusto de Armas, author of *Rimes Byzantines* and Alma Rubens, author of *Relicaire Gemmal*, also won renown in France. In France also the sociologist Paul Lafargue, a Cuban, made a name for himself and his country, and Albarrán, Oscar Amoedo, and Francisco Villar have honored French science no less than that of Cuba. For during the period of the wars for independence the majority of

intellectual Cubans became emigrés and settled in foreign lands. So there have been in Central America educators like José María Izaguirre and Tomás Estrada Palma who was later to be Cuba's first President; poets like José Joaquín Palma, author of *Tinieblas del alma*, and jurists like Antonio Zambrana who for a long time was Dean of the Law School of San José de Costa Rica. Francisco Javier Yánes, the Venezuelan historian, was a signer of the Act of Independence of Venezuela, and a distinguished jurist. In México many Cubans found a liberal home and worked there, the most notable among them being Emilio Fuentes y Betancourt, author of a serviceable prosody, *Arte métrica*; Félix Ramos Duarte, whose *Diccionario de mexicanismos* is very authoritative; Rodolfo Menéndez, a well known publicist and master of pedagogy, who organized the schools of Yucatan, and the etymologist, José Miguel Macías. Spain regards as her own children the following Cuban authors: José Ortega Munilla, Alfonso Hernández Catá, Alberto Insúa, and Eduardo Zamacois, novelists; the Count de la Viñaza (Cipriano Muñoz), a notable philologist; and Ramón de la Sagra whose works on the economic and political geography of Cuba are monuments of erudition.

In the didactic field the most notable work is Rafael Montoro's *Moral e instrucción cívica*. Next come the philosophical treatises of the priest Florencio Varela and the text books written by Arturo R. Díaz, Carlos Valdés, and Juan M. Dihigo; the books for children written by Estéban Borrero Echeverría; and lastly the works of Dr. Alfredo M. Aguayo and Arturo Montori.

The scientific writers of Cuba are legion. Two years ago, as the bibliographer Trelles whom we have mentioned above asserts, Cuba had given the world upwards of 7,300 scientific books and pamphlets covering the wide space between the heights of Astronomy and the depths of Deep Sea Vegetation.

The first medical periodical appeared in 1839, called *Repertorio médico habanero*. In 1861, the Cuban Academy of Science was founded; in 1879, the Havana Academy of Clinical Research; in 1887, the Cuban Histo-Bacteriological Laboratory and the Cuban Anti-rabies Institute (the first of its kind to be established in the American continent and one of the greatest the world over); in 1891, the Hygienic Academy; and in 1910, the Academy of Tropical Medicine. With these foundations the literature devoted to pure science increased. In 1910, there were being published in Cuba 93 medical reviews, 11 pharmacy reviews, 15 odontological reviews, and 1 veterinary review. And we take the

liberty of mentioning here that the first successful injection of anti-rabies serum was made in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1895.

In Cuba there are at the present time 51 literary reviews and 123 newspapers being published. Among the magazines the best known is *El Figaro*, now in its twenty-second year. The most serious magazine, which we could call the *Atlantic Monthly* of Cuba, is *Cuba Contemporánea*, on the editorial staff of which Carlos de Velasco has gathered the leading Cuban writers of today. The best presented magazine, which is printed on the finest paper and beautifully illustrated, is *Social*, which is edited by the very remarkable cartoonist Massaguer. The activity of Cuba's newspapers follows only that of Buenos Aires in all Hispanic America. The chief newspapers are *Diario de la Marina*, *La Discusión*, *La Lucha*, *El Mundo*, *El Heraldo de Cuba*, and *El Día*, which are national; and *El Comercio* which caters to Spanish interests and *The Havana Post* (published in English) which caters to American interests.¹

Cuba's greatness of resources and its heroic wars for independence have called to it the attention of the entire world and chiefly of thinking men. Humboldt's *Essai Politique Sur l'Île de Cuba* is a classic and Henry Cabot Lodge's *The War with Cuba* is interesting reading.

RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE.

NOTES

ITEMS IN COMMERCE REPORTS, FOR THE PERIOD JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1920

Agreement between Mexican Railway and express company for the control of business. No. 160, July 9.

American mining interests in Bolivia. No. 220, September 18.

Argentina's exports for the first six months of 1920. No. 214, September 11.

Argentine agricultural prospects favorable. No. 201, August 26.

Argentine export duties for the month of July, No. 160, July 9. *Id.*, for September, No. 210, September 7.

Argentine quarantine regulations for live stock. No. 159, July 8.

Argentine ruling for labeling edible products. No. 197, August 21.

¹ Of the above mentioned periodicals, the library of the Pan American Union has the following bound volumes: *El Figaro*, 1910-1915; *Cuba Contemporánea* and *Social*, complete to date; and *La Lucha*, 1907-1918.